(Rs. In lakhs)

SI. No	Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1.	1990-91	14.67	9.00	23.67
2.	1991-92	7.01	13.65	20.66
3.	1992-93	6.40	7.00	13.40
4.	1993-94	6.40	19.75	25.75
5.	1994-95	6.40	13.42	19.82
6.	1995-96	6.40	17.05	23.45
7.	1996-97	6.40	6.38	12.78
8.	1997-98	12.40	28.81	41.21
9.	1998-99	12.40	19.06	31.46
10.	1999-2000	10.00 (till date)	11.37 (till date)	21.37
	TOTAL:	88.08	145.49	233.57

CPCB Report on Pollution Levels

920. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board has released a report on the pollution level of 70 in our main cities;

(b) whether the report states that 47 per cent of the cities recorded a pollution level of 1.5 times the standard, 26 per cent were 1 to 1.5 times the standard, 24 per cent were 0.5 to 1.0 times the standard, 3 per cent were 0.5 times the standard; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to eliminate this hazard to the health of our citizens, especially in the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) According to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report on "Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Status-

1997", 33 per cent of the cities/towns recorded the levels of suspended particulate matter (SPM) more than 1.5 times the standard, 19 per cent of the cities/towns recorded SPM levels of 1.0 to 1.5 times the standard, 32 per cent of the cities/towns recorded SPM levels of 0.5 to 1.0 times the standard and 16 per cent of the cities/towns recorded SPM levels less than 0.5 times the standard.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to prevent and control air pollution in the urban cities includes the following:

(i) Effluent and emission standards have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to check pollution.

(ii) Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment in a time bound basis and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(iii) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipments and shifting of industries from congested areas.

(iv) Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 is in force governing environmental appraisal of 29 specified categories of developmental projects.

(v) Environmental Guidelines have been evolved for siting of industries.

(vi) Gross emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standars for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and are being enforced by the Department of Transport in various urban areas.

(vii) For control of pollution from vehicles, emission norms for both petrol and diesel driven vehicles at the manufacturing stage were introduced for the first time in 1990 and made tighter in 1996. More stringent emission norms will come into effect from 1.4.2000.

(viii) CNG is supplied for automobiles through a number of retail outlets in Delhi and Mumbai to cater to the CNG fitted vehicles

(ix) Twenty-four critically polluted areas have identified for pollution abatement and improvement the environment. Action plans have been drawn up for restoration of environmental quality in these areas.

(x) Subsidy has been provided for catalytic converter and CNG kits to be fitted in the vehicles.

(xi) Urban afforestation is being promoted to check air pollution.

Killing of Olive Ridley Turtles in Orissa

921. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 2000 Olive Ridley Turtles were killed in December, 1999 in Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether trawling in the area would be banned to protect the maritime resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) It is a fact that more than 2000 Olive Ridley Turtles were killed in Gahirmatha and Kujanga coastline of Orissa during December 1999.

(b) For protecting the marine wildlife, the crucial habitat of the species near Dhamra mouth has been declared as Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary. The trawling in that area is banned. Extensive patrolling is being carried out with the help of Coast Guards for checking illegal trawling in the area.